CONVERGENCE®
BIOFUNGICIDE

Aqueous Suspension Biofungicide/Bactericide

FOR ORGANIC PRODUCTION

OMRI LISTED

Active Ingredient:

Bacillus amyloliquefaciens strain D747*	98.85%
Other Ingredients	1.15%
Total	100.00%

*Contains a minimum of 1×10^{10} colony-forming units (cfu) per milliliter of product

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

See Inside Panels for Additional Precautionary Statements

MANUFACTURED BY:
Certis USA LLC
9145 Guilford Road, Suite 175
Columbia, MD 21046

CERTIS Biologicals

EPA Reg. No. 70051-107
EPA Est. No.

Lot Number:

Net Contents:

ESL20240923
Ver. 20241104

This is a Specimen Label. It may not reflect the most-recent approved label for use in your state. Always refer to the label on the product packaging for approved use instructions. Please contact your Certis sales representative for more information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

Mixer/loaders and applicators must wear a NIOSH approved particulate filter with any N, R, P filter with NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A; or a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with an HE filter with NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C. Repeated exposure to high concentrations of microbial proteins can cause allergic sensitization.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.
When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR §170.607 (d), (e), and (f)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticides get inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For Terrestrial Uses: Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift or runoff from treated areas.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product is a preventative biofungicide/bactericide for control or suppression of listed fungal and bacterial plant diseases in labeled row crops. The active ingredient is a strain (D747) of the beneficial bacterium *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*. When soil-applied, this product colonizes plant root hairs, preventing establishment of disease-causing fungi and bacteria.

This product can be applied alone or in combination and/or rotation with chemical fungicides as a tool for integrated disease management in labeled agricultural row crops. This product also serves as a valuable tool for management of resistance to chemical fungicides through its multiple and unique modes of action.

This product can be applied up to and including the day of harvest.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water is: coveralls, chemical resistant gloves (made of any waterproof material), shoes plus socks.

Exception: If the product is soil injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

MIXING AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

Mix the required amount of product in water with sufficient agitation to maintain a uniform suspension in the spray or mixing tank. Tank should be cleaned prior to use. Do not use highly alkaline or highly acidic water to mix sprays. Use a buffering agent if necessary to maintain neutrality (pH 6 to 8) of water in the tank. Maintain agitation during application. Apply immediately after mixing; do not allow spray mix to stand overnight.

This product can be mixed and used with other agricultural chemicals for which such mixing is permitted by the product labels, in accordance with the most restrictive of those label limitations and precautions. If such a mixture is planned, a compatibility “jar test” should first be conducted by mixing the correct proportions of product and the other intended agricultural chemicals in a small volume of water.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Field-grown (outdoor) row crops:

Foliar application: Apply to foliage through most commonly-used ground application equipment, such as (but not limited to): tractor-mounted boom, high clearance, backpack, or other pressurized sprayers; hand-held sprayers. Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough coverage of foliage, and take standard precautions to minimize spray drift.

Mix product in water and apply as a spray at a rate of **0.5 to 1 quart of product per acre** in sufficient water to achieve thorough coverage of the crop canopy with minimal runoff. Begin applications when conditions are conducive to development of disease. Use lower rate (**0.5**

quarts per acre) under light to moderate disease pressure, or when this product is used in a tank mix with other fungicides or bactericides whose labels allow such use. Under severe disease pressure, or when environmental conditions and plant stage are conducive to rapid disease development, use the highest label rate (**1 quart per acre**), and mix or rotate this product with other fungicides or bactericides for improved performance. Repeat applications can be made as long as conditions favor disease development. Foliar application(s) of this product can follow soil application(s).

Soil application: Apply in-furrow/banded at planting, or alternatively, via "2 x 2" placement, using standard application equipment, in a minimum of 3 gallons of water or liquid fertilizer per acre. See "Application Instructions" section for use rate conversions based on row spacings. Alternatively, this product can be applied as a side-dress/layby treatment on applicable labeled row crops in a minimum of **3 gallons of water or liquid fertilizer per acre**.

Apply product at a rate of **0.5 to 1 pint (8 to 16 fluid ounces) per acre**.

Mix the required amount in sufficient water to apply by one of the following methods:

- Soil drench at transplanting, using a "water wheel" injector, spray nozzles/hoses, or other method to drench each root ball and/or planting hole.
- Soil or seedline drench, or banded spray (in-furrow) at planting. See the section on "Soil In-furrow or "2 x 2" application" below for additional instructions.

Follow-up (post-planting) preventative applications can be made every 2-4 weeks by one or more of the following methods, if needed:

- Drip (trickle) or any type of sprinkler irrigation, any time after planting or transplanting. See Chemigation Instructions for additional information.
- Spray directly onto the soil surface and/or lower plant parts.
- Injection directly into the rooting zone using shanks or similar equipment.

Lower rate (**0.5 pints (8 fluid ounces)**) of product per acre may be applied under light disease pressure, to smaller plants, or when this product is used in a tank mix with other fungicides whose labels allow such use. Under moderate to severe disease pressure, or when environmental conditions and plant stage are conducive to rapid disease development, use higher label rate (**1 pint per acre (16 fluid ounces)**), apply more frequently (every 2 weeks), and mix or rotate this product with other fungicides for improved performance.

*For suppression of soil-borne nematodes**:* Apply at a rate of **0.5 to 1 pint (8 to 16 fluid ounces) per acre** as a part of a soil disease management program for nematode suppression.

Mix the required amount in sufficient water to apply by one of the following methods:

- Soil drench at transplanting, using a "water wheel" injector, spray nozzles/hoses, or other method to drench each root ball and/or planting hole.
- Soil or seedline drench, or banded spray (in-furrow) at planting. See the section on "Soil In-furrow or "2 x 2" application" below for additional instructions.

Follow-up (post-planting) preventative applications can be made every 2-4 weeks by one or more of the following methods, if needed:

- Drip (trickle) or any type of sprinkler irrigation, any time after planting or transplanting. See Chemigation Instructions for additional information.
- Spray directly onto the soil surface and/or lower plant parts.
- Injection directly into the rooting zone using shanks or similar equipment.

Soil In-furrow or "2 x 2" application: Use the table below (rate of product per acre) to determine the correct application rate in fluid ounces per 1,000 row feet based on row spacing and desired rate per acre. For in-furrow applications, apply directly over or under seeds in the furrow before they are covered with soil. The volume of water required per acre or per 1,000 row feet will depend on the application equipment used. Consult your local cooperative extension service if you need assistance calibrating band spraying equipment.

Rates for banded (in-furrow) application: Find desired application rate of product per acre in the left column. Read across that line to the correct row spacing indicated at the top to find the number of fluid ounces per 1,000 row feet that will provide the desired application rate per acre.

Product rate/acre		Space between rows (inches)														
Pt	**fl oz**	**12**	**14**	**16**	**18**	**20**	**22**	**24**	**26**	**28**	**30**	**32**	**34**	**36**	**38**	**40**
0.5	**8**	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
0.75	**12**	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
1.0	**16**	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2

***Not for use in California.*

Aerial: Apply to foliage by fixed or rotary winged aircraft in a minimum of **3 gallons of water per acre.** Use standard precautions to minimize spray drift.

Chemigation: Apply through drip (trickle) or typical overhead irrigation equipment, such as (but not limited to): microjet, overhead boom, solid set, center pivot. Refer to the section entitled "Chemigation Instructions" for detailed instructions.

***Not for use in California.*

Agricultural Crops

Cereal Grains (Crop Group 15-22): **Wheat; barley; corn, field; corn, sweet; rice; grain sorghum; millet, proso;** amaranth, grain; amaranth, purple; baby corn; buckwheat; buckwheat, tartary; canarygrass, annual; Cañihua; chia; cram cram; fonio, black; fonio, white; huauzontle grain; Inca wheat; Job's tears; millet, barnyard; millet, finger; millet, foxtail; millet, little; millet, pearl; oat; oat, Abyssinian; oat, common; oat, naked; oat, sand; popcorn; prince's feather; psyllium; psyllium, blond; quinoa; rice, African; rye; teff; teosinte; triticale; wheat, club; wheat, common; wheat, durum; wheat, einkorn; wheat, emmer; wheat, macha; wheat, oriental; wheat, Persian; wheat, Polish; wheat, poulard; wheat, shot; wheat, spelt; wheat, timopheevi; wheat, vavilovi; wheat, wild einkorn; wheat, wild emmer; wheatgrass, intermediate; wild rice; wild rice, eastern; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.	
Target disease/pathogen (bacteria & fungi)	**Additional information**
Except Corn**	
Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe graminis*) Rusts (*Puccinia* spp.)† Rice blast (*Pyricularia oryzae)* Sheath spot/blight (*Rhizoctonia* and *Thanatephorus* spp.) Smut (*Tilletia barclayana*) Bacterial blight/streak (*Xanthomonas* spp.) Stem rots (*Magnaporthe* spp.) Cercospora leaf spot Brown rot/leaf spots/smuts (*Ceratobasidium, Cochliobolus, Dreschlera,* and *Entyloma* spp.)	† Suppression only. For improved control, mix or rotate with chemical fungicide approved for such use.

Cereal Grains (Crop Group 15-22): **Wheat; barley; corn, field; corn, sweet; rice; grain sorghum; millet, proso;** amaranth, grain; amaranth, purple; baby corn; buckwheat; buckwheat, tartary; canarygrass, annual; Cañihua; chia; cram cram; fonio, black; fonio, white; huauzontle grain; Inca wheat; Job's tears; millet, barnyard; millet, finger; millet, foxtail; millet, little; millet, pearl; oat; oat, Abyssinian; oat, common; oat, naked; oat, sand; popcorn; prince's feather; psyllium; psyllium, blond; quinoa; rice, African; rye; teff; teosinte; triticale; wheat, club; wheat, common; wheat, durum; wheat, einkorn; wheat, emmer; wheat, macha; wheat, oriental; wheat, Persian; wheat, Polish; wheat, poulard; wheat, shot; wheat, spelt; wheat, timopheevi; wheat, vavilovi; wheat, wild einkorn; wheat, wild emmer; wheatgrass, intermediate; wild rice; wild rice, eastern; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.	
Target disease/pathogen (bacteria & fungi)	**Additional information**
Corn Only	
Southern leaf blight (*Bipolaris maydis/ Cochliobolus heterostrophus/ Helminthosporium maydis*) Rusts (*Puccinia* spp.)†	
Leaf spots (*Cercospora* and *Cercosporidium* spp.)†	† Suppression only. For improved control, mix or rotate with chemical fungicide approved for such use.
"Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by *Pythium*, *Rhizoctonia*, *Fusarium*, *Phytophthora*, or *Verticillium*† spp.	See instructions for "Soil application." † Suppression only. For improved control, mix or rotate with chemical fungicide approved for such use.

** Not for use in California.

Cotton (Except Cottonseed; Cotton, Bark)	
Target disease/pathogen (bacteria & fungi)	**Additional information**
Ascochyta blight (*Ascochyta gossypii*) Bacterial blights (*Xanthomonas* spp.) Boll rots (*Fusarium moniliforme, Colletotrichum capsici, Rhizopus nigricans, Nematosporanagpuri*, and *Botryodiplodia* spp.) Downy mildew (*Peronospora mansherica*)	Foliar application only. Target application prior to disease onset. For improved control, mix or rotate with chemical fungicide approved for such use. Additional application can be made during period when conditions favor disease development.
Cercospora leaf spot†	† Suppression only. For improved control, mix or rotate with chemical fungicide approved for such use.
"Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by *Pythium*, *Rhizoctonia*, *Fusarium*, *Phytophthora*, or *Verticillium*† spp.	See instructions for "Soil application." † Suppression only. For improved control, mix or rotate with chemical fungicide approved for such use.

Hemp	
Target disease/pathogen (bacteria & fungi)	**Additional information**
Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.) Brown blight (*Alternaria alternata*) Brown leaf spot and stem canker (*Ascochyta* spp.) Gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*) Hemp leaf spot (*Bipolaris* spp.) Powdery mildew (Leveillula and *Sphaerotheca* spp.) White leaf spot (*Phomopsis ganjae*) Yellow leaf spot (*Septoria* spp.) Olive leaf spot (*Cercospora cannabis*) Stemphylium leaf and stem spot (*Stemphylium botryosum*) Bacterial blight (*Pseudomonas cannabina*) Xanthomonas leaf spot (*Xanthomonas campestris*) "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by *Pythium*, *Rhizoctonia*, *Fusarium*, *Phytophthora*, *Botrytis*, *Verticillium* spp. Charcoal rot (*Macrophomina phaseolina*) Fusarium wilt, foot rot, stem canker (*Fusarium* spp.) Hemp canker (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) Southern blight/Southern stem blight (*Sclerotium rolfsii*) Verticillium wilt (*Verticillium* spp.)	See instructions for "Soil application."

Legume Vegetables (Crop Group 6-22):** **Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.), edible podded** (including, but not limited to French bean, garden bean, green bean, kidney bean, navy bean, scarlet runner bean, snap bean, and wax bean); **Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.), succulent shelled** (including, but not limited to lima bean, scarlet runner bean, and wax bean); **Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.), dry seed** (including, but not limited to black bean, cranberry bean, dry bean, field bean, French bean, garden bean, great northern bean, green bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pink bean, pinto bean, red bean, scarlet runner bean, tepary bean, and yellow bean); **Bean (*Vigna* spp.), edible podded** (including, but not limited to asparagus bean, catjang bean, Chinese longbean, cowpea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, urd bean, and yardlong bean); **Bean (*Vigna* spp.), succulent shelled** (including, but not limited to blackeyed pea, catjang bean, cowpea, crowder pea, moth bean, and southern pea); **Bean (*Vigna* spp.), dry seed** (including, but not limited to adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, catjang bean, Chinese longbean, cowpea, Crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, and yardlong bean); **Pea (*Pisum* spp.), edible podded** (including, but not limited to dwarf pea, green pea, snap pea, snow pea, and sugar snap pea); **Pea (*Pisum* spp.), succulent shelled** (including, but not limited to English pea, garden pea, and green pea); **Pea (*Pisum* spp.), dry seed** (including, but not limited to dry pea, field pea, garden pea, yellow pea, wrinkled pea, marrowfat pea, and green pea); **Soybean, seed;** African yam bean, dry seed; American potato bean, dry seed; Bean (*Lupinus* spp.), succulent shelled (including, but not limited to Andean lupin, blue lupin, grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, white sweet lupin, and yellow lupin); Bean (*Lupinus* spp.), dry seed (including, but not limited to Andean lupin, blue lupin, grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, white sweet lupin, and yellow lupin); Broad bean (fava bean), succulent shelled; Broad bean (fava bean), dry seed; Chickpea (garbanzo), edible podded; Chickpea (garbanzo), succulent shelled; Chickpea (garbanzo), dry seed; Goa bean, edible podded (asparagus pea and winged bean); Goa bean, succulent shelled (asparagus pea and winged bean); Goa bean, dry seed (asparagus pea and winged bean); Grass pea, edible podded; Grass pea, dry seed; Guar bean, edible podded; Guar bean, dry seed; Horse gram, dry seed; Jackbean, edible podded; Jackbean, succulent shelled; Jackbean, dry seed; Lablab bean (hyacinth bean), edible podded; Lablab bean (hyacinth bean), succulent shelled; Lablab bean (hyacinth bean), dry seed; lentil, edible podded; Lentil, succulent shelled; Lentil, dry seed; Morama bean, dry seed; Pigeon pea, edible podded; Pigeon pea, succulent shelled; Pigeon pea, dry seed; Sword bean, edible podded; Sword bean, dry seed; Vegetable soybean, edible podded (edamame); Vegetable soybean, succulent shelled (edamame); Velvetbean, edible podded; Velvetbean, succulent shelled; Velvetbean, dry seed; Winged pea, edible podded; Winged pea, dry seed; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these commodities.	
Target disease/pathogen (bacteria & fungi)	**Additional information**
Gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea)* Powdery mildew (*Microsphaera diffusa*) Rusts†, including *Uromyces appendiculatus*, *Puccinia* spp., and Asian soybean rust (*Phayospora pachyrhizi*) Ascochyta blight (*Ascochyta rabiei)* Halo blight *(Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *phaseolicola)* Common bacterial blight *(Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *phaseoli)* Bacterial brown spot *(Pseudomonas syringae)*	† Suppression only. For improved control, mix or rotate with chemical fungicide approved for such use.
White mold (S*clerotinia sclerotiorum*)	Foliar application only. Target application at or just prior to R1 stage of growth. For improved control, mix or rotate with chemical fungicide approved for such use. Additional application can be made during flowering and early pod set stages.
"Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by *Pythium*, *Rhizoctonia*, *Fusarium*, *Phytophthora*, and/or *Verticillium*† spp.	See instructions for "Soil application." † Suppression only. For improved control, mix or rotate with chemical fungicide approved for such use.

** Not for use in California.

Non-Grass Animal Feeds (Forage, Fodder, Straw and Hay) (Crop Group 18):** **Alfalfa; clover** (Trifolium spp., Melilotus spp.); bean, velvet; kudzu; lespedeza; lupin; sainfoin; trefoil; vetch; vetch, crown; vetch, milk.	
Target disease/pathogen (bacteria & fungi)	**Additional information**
Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe graminis*) Rust (*Puccinia* spp.)† Rice blast (*Pyricularia oryzae)* Sheath spot/blight (*Rhizoctonia* and *Thanatephorus* spp.) Smut (*Tilletia barclayana*) Bacterial blight/streak (*Xanthomonas* spp.) Stem rots (*Magnaporthe* and *Sclerotium* spp.) Cercospora leaf spot Brown rot/leaf spots/smuts (*Ceratobasidium, Cochliobolus, Dreschlera,* and *Entyloma* spp.) Bacterial wilt (*Clavibacter michiganensis)* Spring black stem *(Ascochyta medicaginicola)* White mold (Sclerontinia stem rot; *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*)	† Suppression only. For improved control, mix or rotate with chemical fungicide approved for such use. ** Not for use in California.
Aphanomyces spp. *Fusarium* spp. *Macrophomina* spp. *Phytophthora* spp. *Pythium* spp. *Rhizoctonia* spp. *Verticillium* spp.	See instructions for “Soil application.”

** Not for use in California.

Oilseed Crops (Crop Group 20):** **Rapeseed; sunflower, seed; cottonseed;** borage; calendula; castor oil plant; Chinese tallowtree; crambe; cuphea; echium; euphorbia; evening primrose; flax seed; gold of pleasure; hare’s ear mustard; jojoba; lesquerella; lunaria; meadowfoam; milkweed; mustard seed; niger seed; oil radish; poppy seed; rose hip; safflower; sesame; stokes aster; sweet rocket; tallowwood; tea oil plant; vernonia; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.	
Target disease/pathogen (bacteria & fungi)	**Additional information**
White mold/Stem rot (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) Rusts†, including *Uromyces appendiculatus*, *Puccinia* spp., and Asian soybean rust (*Phayospora pachyrhizi*) Bacterial speck (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *glycinea*) Bacterial pustule (*Xanthamonas* spp.) Brown spot (*Septoria glycines*) Cercospora leaf spot Pod and stem blights (*Diaporthe* and *Phomopsis* spp.) Downy mildew (*Peronospora mansherica*)	Foliar application only. † Suppression only. For improved control, mix or rotate with chemical fungicide approved for such use.

** Not for use in California.

Peanuts	
Target disease/pathogen (bacteria & fungi)	**Additional information**
White mold (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* and *Sclerotinia rolfsii***)	Foliar application only. Target application prior to disease onset. For improved control, mix or rotate with chemical fungicide approved for such use. Additional application can be made during period when conditions favor disease development. ** Not for use in California.
Botrytis spp. Rusts (*Puccinia* spp.)† Leaf spots (*Cercospora* and *Cercosporidium* spp.)†	† Suppression only. For improved control, mix or rotate with chemical fungicide approved for such use.
"Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by *Pythium*, *Rhizoctonia*, *Fusarium*, *Phytophthora*, or *Verticillium*† spp.	See instructions for "Soil application." † Suppression only. For improved control, mix or rotate with chemical fungicide approved for such use.

Root and Tuber Vegetables (Crop Group 1): Sugar Beets**	
Target disease/pathogen (bacteria & fungi)	**Additional information**
Leaf spots (*Cercospora* and *Ramularia* spp.) Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe* spp.) Root or crown diseases (Black rot, *Rhizoctonia,* and *Phytophthora*) Rust (*Uromyces betae*)	Foliar application only.

** Not for use in California.

Sugarcane**	
Target disease/pathogen (bacteria & fungi)	**Additional information**
Rusts† (including *Puccinia melanocephala, Puccinia kuehnii*) Red rot† (*Colletotrichum falcatum*)	† Suppression only. For improved control, mix or rotate with chemical fungicide approved for such use.

** Not for use in California.

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

General information:

1. Apply product only through drip (trickle) irrigation (including micro-irrigation through spaghetti tubes or individual tubes) or sprinkler irrigation (including impact or microsprinklers, microjet, overhead boom, water gun, solid set, lateral move, end tow, side-roll, center pivot, or hand move, including mist-type systems); or with hand-held calibrated irrigation equipment (such as a hand-held wand with injector). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
2. Crop injury or lack of effectiveness can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
3. If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
4. Do not connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
5. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Public water system chemigation:

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

1. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
5. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
6. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
7. Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical supply tank and injector system and flush with clean water before use. Failure to provide a clean tank, free of scale or residues may reduce effectiveness of this product.
8. Dilute the product in water following the label mixing directions. It may be premixed in a supply tank with water, fertilizer, or other appropriate tank-mixed agricultural chemicals. Agitation is necessary. Application should be continuous in sufficient water to apply the specified rate evenly to the entire treated area.

Drip (trickle) and micro-irrigation chemigation:

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

6. Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (i.e., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Dilute the product in water following the label mixing directions. It may be premixed in a supply tank with water, fertilizer, or other appropriate tank-mixed agricultural chemicals. Agitation is necessary. Apply to moderately moist soils. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the soil but that do not cause significant runoff or excessive drip from pots. Application should be continuous in sufficient water to apply the recommended rate evenly to the entire treated area.

Sprinkler chemigation:

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (i.e., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Dilute the product in water following the label mixing directions. It may be premixed in a supply tank with water, fertilizer, or other appropriate tank-mixed agricultural chemicals. Agitation is necessary. Apply to moderately moist soils. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the soil but that do not cause significant runoff or excessive drip from pots. Application should be continuous in sufficient water to apply the recommended rate evenly to the entire treated area.
8. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in a dry area inaccessible to children. Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of onsite or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling:

{Containers ≤5 gallons}

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container

¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

{Containers >5 gallons}

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

{Bulk refillable containers}

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. When empty, return to point of sale or to the manufacturer.

WARRANTY

Certis USA LLC warrants that the material contained herein conforms to the description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use. Timing and method of application, weather, watering practices, nature of soil, the pest problem, condition of the crop, incompatibility with other chemical(s) not specifically recommended, and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, buyer assumes all risks of use, storage, or handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herein. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF THE FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY IS MADE.